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113 EAST BROAD STREET,

GREAT MARK-DOWN SALE.

We still have some surplus stock in Summer Goods. We prefer cash to this and we have put on them such prices as cannot fail to make this preference a speedy realization. Each item is a legitimate bargain, with value perfectly apparent. To make this doubly plain we have everything marked in plain figures at both its original and its bargain price.

Ladies' Shirt-Waists.

Fine Lawns and Batistes, sold for \$1 Organdles, that sold for 121-20., now and \$1.25, now 50c. each.

Shirt-Waists, in percale, lawn, and pique, sold for \$1.50, \$1.75, to \$2, now fac, each. Shirt-Walsts, in solid colored piques. White collars, solid for \$3, now 75c.

Plaited Chiffons, 9-inch width, White, sold for \$1.25 a yard, now 52c.

Silk Ruchings, in colors, sold for 350

Boys' Handkerchiefs, all pure linen sold for loc., now 5c. each.

Cap Ruche, White, silk edged, sold for Liberty Silk Rufling, in Blue and Black and Pink and Black combina tions, sold for \$1, now 49c.

Accordeon Plaited Mousseline de Soie hematiched, in Black and White hemstitched, in Black and White three widths— inches wide, sold for 50c., now 37 1-2c inches wide, sold for 50c., now 37 1-2c. per yard.
inches wide, sold for 75c., now 67c. per yard.
inches wide, sold for 85c., now 71c. per yard.

Accordeon Plaited Liberty silk, 21-2 inches wide, sold for 40c., now 19c. per yard.

Ladies' Linen Collars, 16 2-3 and 12 1-2c. quality, sizes 12 and 12 1-2 only, now Ladies' Bell Robes, Valenciennes alge and insertion skirts, ready shaped— the \$15 ones for \$10.50; the \$13 on...

Embroidered Flouncings, very fine, sold for \$3.50, now \$1.15 per yard.

Mattings.

The 50c, grades, all patterns, now 42c-laid.

15c. Chinese Mattings, four patterns, now 8c, per yard.

15 and 16 2-3c. Japanese and Chinese Mattings, now 10c, per yard.

18c. Chinese and Japanese Mattings now 121-2c, per yard.

18c. Chinese and Japanese Mattings now 15c, per yard.

One lot 27 1-2c. Mattings now 15c. per yard.

One lot 33c. Mattings now 20c. per China Silks reduced to 49c. per yard.

Rugs.

China. Foulard. and Figured Silks, ranging in price from 60c. to 31, reduced to 37 1-2c, yard.

65 and 75c. Striped Glâce Taffetas now 15c, per yard.

11 Two-Toned Foulards, very hand-some, now 75c.

60c. Chinas Silks reduced to 49c. per yard.

15 Colored Silk Grenadine, dress patterns, now \$8.90.

Rugs.

yard. One lot 33c. Mattings now 20c. per Que lot 50c. Mattings now 42c. per yard-laid.

Wash Goods.

he lot Lawns, sold for 121-2c., now 5c per yard. one lot Percales, sold for 12 1-2c., now bc. per yard. one lot Brentford Suitings, linen, sold for 25c., now 19c.

rench Organdy, Black, sold for 37 1-2c. French Organdies. Black, sold for 25c., Silesias, sold for 162-3c., now 6c. per

Linen Pillow-Cases, 45x36, were \$1.25, the now \$1 per pair. Remnants of Wash Goods of every de scription at half and less than half original prices.

Hosiery.

25c. Children's Sox. Black and Tans, now 9c. pair. 35c. Misses' and Children's Tan Hose, now 21c. pair. 25c. Misses' Drop-Stitch Hose, now 1-2c. pair. Ladies' Lisle Drop-Stitch Hose, now

31c. pair.
50c. Boys' and Misses' Black Hose,
8iightly damaged, now 19c. pair.
Fancy Hose, Scotch Plaids and Persian Patterns—The \$1.25 kind for 95c.;
the 55c. kind for 65c.; the 55c. kind for
52c.; the 50c. kind for 38c.

Lndies' Belts, Assorted Styles—The 25 and 35c. kind now 19c.; the 35 and 35c. kind now 29c.; the 50c. kind to 25c.; the 75c. kind to 59c.; the \$1.25 and \$2.25 kind, very fine and handsome, now 75c. each. with Pocket-Books attached.

from 65 to 48c. each.

The \$1.25 quality Moquette Rugs now The \$2.50 quality Moquette Rugs now \$1.75 each. Parasols.

The \$14 kind is now \$8.90; the \$12 kind is now \$6.90; \$3.50 Parasols, splendid qualities, now \$2.75 each.

\$1.75 each.

The \$5 quality Moquette Rugs now \$3.50. The \$5.50 quality Fine Wilton Rugs now \$6 each.

J. M. Fourgurean & Co.,

WEIGHT IN

Other books are of value, some for one reason and some for anothr; some to one class in the community and some to another. There is only one work of reference that is of value in every department of knowledge and is of practical and ready use to every person. That one work is The Century Dictionary and Cyclo-pedia. Not that other have fallen in works value, but that this one, which was made on new and improved lines,

has so far surpassed the others in practical usefulness as to render old line works almost worthless by comparison. In its final and completed form in which it is now published it is more valuable than ever. All who read at all want this, the only work of reference that is complete, up-to-date, and authoritative; they should therefore seize the present



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an exceptional opportunity to get this great work at the lowest club price. More than that, the purchaser can pay in small monthly instalments, the whole work being delivered at once so that it can be used and enjoyed while it is being paid for. Only 500 sets are allotted Richmond. They are going very rapidly.

As soon as the sets remaining are spoken for the offer will be

withdrawn. A later day may be too late.

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To Richmond Dispatch, Richmond, Va.: Please send me sample pageo of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia, and full information regarding your "Century Club," whose members secure this great work at a special club price, and on small monthly

payments.

Name..... Address.....

The Execution of a Woman.

(Baltimore American.) The case of Mrs. Martha Place, wh has been condemned to be killed next month in the electric chair, is exciting much interest in New York and cise-where. Mrs. Place was convicted of mur-der; her trial was conducted like that of a man charged with the same crime, and the case has in all respects gone through the usual course. The ground of the un-usual interest and sympathy is, of course, due to the fact that she is a woman. Americans, in common with all enlightened people, have a horror of a woman being executed. Female criminals of the worst type are rarer than those of the male sex, but a bad woman often proves to be as bad as the worst of men. All that belongs to the female sex makes such a strong appeal, especially to men, disposition is to be as lenient ble with a female criminal. More as possible with a female criminal. Alore can be done by way of appeal to reform a wicked woman than can be accomplished with a hardened man. It is felt, therefore, that if such an one is allowed an opportunity to escape from the conse-quences of a horrible crime, she is not

justice to all without fear or favor point to the fact that the law can make no distinction as to sex in the punishment for crime. If it did, respect for law would be weakened, and wicked men might be induced to use wicked women not be punished, on account of their sex. It is clear that if such a distinction were attempted it could not long hold. In dealing with women guilty of any crime, especially of murder, it is felt to be the safer plan to leave the decision to a jury. In Mrs. Place's case, if we are to believe what was brought out at the trial, it seems clear that she was justly convicted of murder. It may be asked if a woman had become so far unsexed as commit murder, provided she was same when the act was done, which in this case is taken for granted, why should she be treated differently from any otner Murder is murder, no matter

by whom committed.

After everything is taken into account it is the element of sex that gives one pause before passing judgment. Thoughtful and sympathetic people feel that being a woman, a being of the gentler, tenderer sex, she ought not to have done such an act Rus a woman. tenderer sex, she ought not to have done ble. Fear of suffering the extreme such an act. But a woman can be swaved dity is likely to operate powerfully on comman toward reform if lendency is and passions that lead to crime just as a many leading to the controlled by dangerous impulses of the controlled by dangerous impulses of the controlled by dangerous are always perplay. On the other hand, advocates of equal ing. The majority of people who shrink

Dress for Your Outings. Come in and talk with us: we might show you something you know.

hadn't thought of. All the season's novelties are here, you An outfit never cost so littleour BIG CLEARANCE SALE

has made it so. The biggest lot of BATHING SUITS displayed in the South-\$1 per Suit

0. H. Berry & Co., Main and Tenth Streets.

from the killing of a woman are perhaps of the opinion that the ends of justice may be met by imprisonment for life, a movement to accomplish which is now on foot in Mrs. Place's case.

DOWN IN THE STOKEROOM.

Glimpse of the Heroic Fellows Under the Decks. (New York Press.)

If a landsman wants an experience that he will not forget soon let him go down into the stokehole of a warship. Then he will realize, indeed, what it means to be in the bowels of a vessel and, to an extent, what it means to be buried alive. If he can face the roaring furnaces without shirking and stand in the steel wailed pit without feeling dread, he will be a man of rare nerve.

Sunk in a shaft twenty feet below the sea, men toil amid fierce fires whose flames in that confined space lick out at them with every movement of the long steel slice bars that are used to feed the gaping furnaces, as savage caged beasts are fed, and, like the beasts, the fires are raging to kill the men, who master them

only by desperate labor.

There is no room to spare on a modern ship. Therefore, the mighty furnaces are so crowded together that the men who serve them have barely space to move to and fro before them. So near them are the stokers and fromen that multi their the stokers and firemen that until their skins are hardened to it they blister and crack with the heat. The chance visitor can bear it only a few minutes, and even in that short time he feels as if the air were roasting him alive.

Every time one of the red-hot disks that serves as a furnace door is opened the terrific fires within seem about to leap out to destroy the ship. Fine gray ashes make a film in the air, and suffocate one. The air that is forced into the stokehole from above catches the heat so quickly that it is shrivelling almost as soon as it comes from the vents of the blowers. blowers.

Slice bars and shovels are too hot for any hand except that of a hardened fireman to touch. There is nothing to be heard of the sounds of the sea or of the rushing of the ship. Noises ard plentiful, but they are the noises of soughing flames and of groaning machinery. That is a stokehole when the ship is go-

ing at ordinary speed and there are no es-pecial demands on the stokers and the fire. en. When there comes the time that a ship must fight for her life, chase, or rur ship must fight for her life, chase, or run, the stokehole becomes a place of torment. When the warship goes into action she calls on every one of her hundred and more engines to be in readiness, and the firemen must furnish every pound of steam that they can give her. The more they give her the louder are the demands of the engineers for more, and the men must work at the fires till they fall. Forced draught is the order then, and the stokehole is practically sealed up that no air may escape from it, except through the furnaces. The fires grow fiercer and ercer, and soon there is no spot in steel pit that is not unbearably hot. Men watch the indicators and shout for more steam. The engineers yell at the toiling horde that the fires are not hot enough to work a tug-boat. The grates are choking with the steady rush of ashes. Coal is pouring into the roaring mouths enormous is the draught that solid masses of it are sucked into them as if they were The water-carriers carry bucket after bucket to the panting men coated

with ashes.
Their naked bodies are hidden under the gray coating of the ashes, that are so thick in the air now that the electric lights shine only dimly through them. Men fall in queer limp heaps. dragged away to die or to go mad. Relief after relief is called to the burning hole, and still the open throttles of the ship's engines take the steam faster than the furnaces can make it.

What is going on above no man down there knows. Sometimes a dull echoing shock may tell them that the ship has been hit hard. News drifts to them at been hit hard. News drifts to them at intervals that the enemy is winning or losing, but of the glory of the fighting they know nothing. They know only that if the ship is torpedoed they will die. with no chance to swim or fight. Even if she sinks more slowly, from damages through cannon shot, they must stay at their posts till the end; and when they get the word to save themselves they have before them a desperate climb up slippery ladders and through narrow manholes-a bad course to race with a rushing sea when it is pouring into reeling ship from every part. While their hold is protected better than any other part of the ship against the direct impact of projectiles, there is no protection against torpedoes or shells that may drop into the smokestacks.

The stokers and the firemen of the modern warship face many of the dangers of war, much of the suffering, and get little of the glory.

Demand for Baggage Labels. (Philadelphia Record.)

Foreign baggage labels are in great demand just now. And a student of the University of Pennsylvania has cornered the market in these labels, selling them to people who want to show some evidence of having been abroad. This year the demand seems to be greater than ever, and already the bluffers have started to smear their dress-suit cases with the marks belonging to European ho tels. One of these interesting gratle-men appeared in Chestnut street yester-day with his travelling day with his travelling grip, and tracted considerable attention. He made labels in imitation of those from various hotels in Switzerland, France, and Germany bring the highest prices, as the enterprising dealer claims that these are very rare. The profit in this queer busivery rare. The profit in this queer business must be exceedingly large, as this particular chemist, who is dependent upon his own resources for his livelihood and schooling, is enabled to take quite extensive trips and live in luxury during his summer vacation. His fellow-students are his principal customers, but lots of other young men and girls also are often seen emerging from the label merchant's boarding-house with colored slips in their

The Great Movement Coming. (Judge Mayer Sulzberger, at the Jewish Chautauqua.)

The course of events already fore-shadowed indicates that a tremendous movement of western civilization toward Eastern Asia will soon begin, and all the petty politics of the last fifty years will be wiped out by the consequences of such a movement.

THE YELLOW-FEVER.

ENTIRE NUMBER OF CASES AT SANTIAGO THREE HUNDRED.

DUPPIELD A VICTIM

He is Doing Nicely, However, and It is Believed He Will Recover-Contract Doctors and Nurses in Plenty

Authorized.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18 .- A dispatch was received late last night, stating that the entire number of fever cases up to that time did not exceed 200. This lowered the estimate by one half from that given in the press dispatches, and was a source of satisfaction to the authorities. Surgeon Arthur, at New York, has been given carte blanche to get together at the earliest moment a large number of contract doctors and nurses, familiar with fever cases. They will go to Santiago on the Resolute, which leaves the American Line pier to-morrow morn-The following telegram has been received from Dr. Legarde regarding the case of General Duffield. It was dated

yesterday, but did not come to hand until to-day: "General Duffield has yellow-fever. Is at Division Hospital, but is doing nicely, Much better to-day."

General Duffield is a man of vigorous constitution, and no doubt is felt that he will be able to recover from the disease.

THE VANGUARD HAS STARTED. Forty Thousand American Troop

Soon to Be in Porto Rico. WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Secretary Alger, as he left the White House at midnight, announced that the vanguard of the Porto Rican expedition had started from Cuba. Orders were sent to-day to General Miles by Secretary Alger, and to Admiral Sampson by Secretary Long. to start for Porto Rico as soon us possi

ble. The Yale, carrying General Miles and a part of the expedition, and other transports, carrying the remainder of the troops of General Shafter's command. destined for Porto Rico, will proceed to the landing place agreed upon, under cover of Admiral Sampson's vessels. Upon their arrival a landing will be effected under the guns of the warships.

Large forces will be hurried to Porte Rico from the United States. The troops at Charleston, which have been ready to leave for several days, are under orders to start late to-night or to-morrow. Unless delays that are now unexpected should occur, all of the troops at Charleston will have embarked before sundown to-morrow.

The regular troops now at Tampa will be hurried to Porto Rico as rapidly as ships can carry them. A is the expectation of the Secretary of War that within ten days 40,000 Ameican troops will be on Porto Rican soil.

OFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Montana and California Troops Take Ship at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 .- To-day 1,500 men of the First Montana Regiment and 300 recruits for the First California Volunteers broke camp and marched to the transport steamer Pennsylvania, which will convey them to Manila.

Thousands of people lined the streets and cheered the passing soldiers. The Pennsylvania will probably sail

some time to-morrow.

No further troops have been designated No further troops have been designated for future Manila expeditions, and it now seems possible that some of the troops here will be sent east to join the invading

Meanwhile, the matter of getting off the remaining vessels of the Philippine exp dition is consuming the energies of the forces at army headquarters.

RIO SAILS THIS WEEK. Major George Ruhlin, chief quartermas-ter, is packing up his effects preparatory to sailing on the Rio Janeiro Thursday o Friday. The work of loading is progress-ing rapidly. The six months' medical supplies and two additional months' supplies for the voyage are being put on Eight brigade hospitals of fifty beds

each have been sent to Manila already. the thorough equipment of the govern-ment hospital there.

TWO SHIPS NEXT WEEK. Efforts will be made to get the St. Paul off by next Monday, and the Scandia, a government steamer which will also be used on this expedition, as soon thereaf-

HOSPITAL TRAIN AT FORT THOMAS All Sick and Wounded Reported as Doing Well.

CINCINNATI, O., July 18.-The second hospital train, with eighty-four sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago, has arrived at Fort Thomas, Ky., and all are reported as doing well to-night.

Promptly on arrival the transfer was made from the Chesapeake and Omotracks to the hospitals. To-day it is reported that there are no serious cases on

YOSEMITE LEAVES ST. THOMAS.

Not Permitted to Tow Out Coal Belonging to This Country.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 28 .- The American auxiliary cruiser Yosemite sailed to-day for Key West. The Danish Government refused to allow her to tow out the steamer Southard, whose cargo of coal, it is claimed, was purchased prior to the declaration of war between Spain and the United States, and is, therefore, not subject to the neutrality laws.

The American authorities have taken charge of the cable office at Santiago, and a strict censorship has been established.

CERUTTI INCIDENT CLOSED. Colombia Accepts the Award Made by President Cleveland.

LONDON, July 19.-The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Italian Foreign Office learns from Washington that the Colombian Government has accepted the award of \$250,000 made by President Cleveland to Ernesto Cerutti, an Italian subject, in a claim made by him against the republic of Colombia, and that the incident is now closed."

Triple Murder by a Negro

HOUSTON, TEX., July 18 .- At Cypress, small town near here, at noon to-day, Peter Burton, a negro, murdered Henry Meyers, a white farmer, his wife and infant child. Robbery is thought to have been the motive. The negro escaped, though several posses of officers and citizens are after him. The crime was committed with a hatchet. One member of the family, a boy who was sick in bed, escaped slaughter by crawling two miles. He gave the alarm.

Conflagration in England. LONDON, July 18.—A fire that broke out in Sunderland, at the mouth of the Weare to-night, has already destroyed thirty business buildings in three of the princi-pal streets. The flames are not yet under

Much refreshment in little bulk,

Liebig **COMPANY'S** Extract of Beef

That's why you should take it in your traveling bag.

INFORMED MADRID

TORAL'S REPORT OF CAPITULATION SUBMITTED BY BLANCO.

NECESSITY OF MAKING

But the Necessity of Making It Quickly is Not Realized-Govern ment in No Hurry.

MADRID, July 18, 6 P. M .- Lieutenant-General Correa, Minister of War, has received a dispatch from General Blanco, conveying General Toral's report of the capitulation of Santiago de Cuba. General Toral's report is dated Saturday eve ning, July 16th, and its details accord with the reports already published.

FREE HAND TO TORAL LONDON, July 19 .- The Madrid corre-

spondent of the Times says: "Captain-General Blanco and General Toral were given a free hand in the surrender of Santiago, as the government did not desire to expose itself to such

criticism as followed the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, when it was alleged that the government ordered Ad-

PEACE QUESTION. "The necessity of making peace is now universally admitted, but the necessity of making it quickly is not generally reazed, and partly owing to Senor Sagasta's indecision, apparently nothing definite is being done by the government, which seems in no hurry to make proposals." ITALIAN WARSHIP FOR CANARIES. GIBRALTAR, July 18 .- The Italian menof-war Dogali and Plemonte arrived here to-day, the Plemonte proceeding almost

at once en route for the Canaries. NEW SPANISH BATTERIES. The Spaniards have erected new batteries, armed with 6-inch guns, at Ceuta and Tarifa.

CARLIST RISING PREPARED FOR. McKinley Accused of Prolonging

War for England's Sake. LONDON, July 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:
"It is well known here that for some time past the Carlists have been recently

placing stores, arms, and ammunition in many of the smaller towns along the French side of the frontier. "When the signal for a Carlist rising is

given, the taking of these supplies and munitions of war across the frontier will occupy at the most a single night, as the men are ready, and know where they must go to receive arms and equipments. "The government has increased mea sures of precaution to nip in the bud any attempt of the kind.

attempt of the kind.

"I have also information that the Republicans, especially those of Valencia and Andalusia, are buying arms.

"General Weyler is reported to be in with both the Carlists and the Republi "El Imparcial accuses President McKin-

ley of deliberately prolonging the war, in order to carry it into Spain, to enable England, in the final settlement, to derive territorial advantages at Gibraltar or in the Canaries.' TWO PRIZES AT KEY WEST.

Captain of One of Them Commits

Suicide. KEY WEST, FLA., July 18 .- The schooner Three Bells and the sloop Pilgrim, captured by the gunboat Dixle near Manzanillo on July 6th, arrived here to-day under prize crews, consisting of Lieutenant S. M. Blount and Gunner's-Mate J. E. Hatton, with four marines each. Both prizes were under the British flag, bound from Kingston, Jamaica, for Manzanillo, with food supplies. On the Three Bells was Captain E. J. Harding, an Englishman, and a crew of five, and three Jamaica negroes. The Pligrim carried a Dutch captain and four seamen of the same nationality. Captain Harding was much depressed over the capture, and drank heavily until Lieutenant Blount stopped his liquor. On the evening or July 3th Captain Harding suddenly leaped overboard astern. The Pilgrim put out a small boat and caught him. struggled desperately and capsized the One of the marines held him up on the overturned boat, and he was taker on board the Pilgrim, but he was dead when they reached the deck. It is thought that he took a dose of laudanum before jumping into the sea.

Work of the Papers.

While the army and navy are making history in Cuba and the Philippines, the newspapers of this country and others as well are recording it, thus making the future historians an easier one than that of their predecessors. One of-ten wonders how the ancient transcribers of historical events got hold of their material. There were no special correspondents to convey the thrilling events of each day over the wires in those days, and have them put in the art preservative at the other end for next morning's read-ing; no system of war departments and navy departments, with large corps of clerks and secretaries to make record of official reports of gene admirals; in fact, none modern equipments for of generals lecting and preserving information. Con sequently, much of what the historian re-ceived was tradition, while the other was accounts pieced together from letters, in dividual correspondence, and remnants of conversations. Imagine what a field Gibbon covered in preparing his immortal work; what a nice judgment he must have had; what a discriminating eye to dis-tinguish between truth and fiction, as

did Herodotus get his knowledge of the events which he has preserved for all ages?

The newspaper, aside from its function of enlightening the public as to existing conditions, is also doing a work for posterity, the value of which is incalculable John Fiske, the eminent historian, pays this tribute to the newspapers:

received by him from the multitude of chroniclers he must have perused. Where

"It is true that the newspaper is doing much to aid the historian of the future The historical inquirer of to-day has be fore him in the American newspaper an almost complete record of events, without being obliged to dig deep in vexation archives and without having to depend upon contemporaries for much of the information needed."

Quarter. (Brooklyn Eagle.)

The term "quarter," used in warfare, originated from an agreement anciently made between the Dutch and Spaniards, that the ransom of a soldier taken in action should be a quarter of his pay. Probably it meant to "grant conditions."

In this sense the expression was con-In this sense the expression was commonly used at one time. As a modern warlike term, to give quarter means that the prisoners of war should be sent to the rear of the army, and there lodged and fed by the captors until exchanged.

THE TOWER.

CORNER SECOND AND BROAD.

JULY CLOSING SALE ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS.

Every item advertised in Sunday's paper will be on sale to-day.

Shirt-Waist Sale.

\$1.25 Madras Shirt-Walst, 65c. \$1.25 Black and White Lawn Walst, 75c

50c. Fancy Silk-Stripe and Linen, now 21-2c.
T5c. Linen and Mohair, solid color, 25c.
121-2 and 162-3c. Organdies, 5c.
162-3c. Solid Linen, for 73-4c.
\$3.50 Crash Skirts, 7-gore, for \$1.25.
\$2 Linen Duck Skirts, 7-gore, for \$1.
T5c. Summer Corsets, as long as they ast 50c.

5-hook Double-Bone Corset, 25c. Bleached Ribbed Shirts, 5c. 15c. Ladies' Bleached Ribbed Shirts, 10c.

Ladies' Hosiery.

10c. Tan Dropstitch Hose, 5c. 17c. Black Hose, with White feet, 12 1-2c. 25c. Hose, 40-gauge, Hermsdorf dye, 17c. Boys' 20c. Ribbed Hose, double heria

All Ladies' Fancy Parasols now at one

half.

12 1-2c. Plaid Ducks, fast colors, ic.

20c. Wool Challie, 61-4c.

32 Trunks, canvas, sheet-iron bottom, for 51.53. See window display.

51 Sheets, full size, already hemmed, ide.

52 Umbrellas, steel rod, English taffeta. 82 Umbrellas, steel rod, English taffeta silk, Paragon frame, for \$1.

JULIUS SYCLE & SON.

THE BAUGHMAN STATIONERY CO.,

RICHMOND, VA., July 18, 1808.

DEAR SIR,-Our Manufacturing Department, Nos. 7 and 9 south Twelfth street, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 17th. We have made arrangements for the filling of all orders

which we now hold; any new business you are pleased to give us will have our prompt and careful attention.

We are glad to say our STATIONERY DEPARTMENT, located in another building, was not damaged. THE BAUGHMAN STATIONERY CO.

INVENTORYSALE

CHINA, GLASSWARE,

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,

AND REFRIGERATORS ---ALL AT SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

109 EAST BROAD. See our new Water-Filters. They filter from 5 to 15 gallons of water an hour. Sell from \$2.50 to \$4.50 each.

Uy 10-Su, Tu&F

V-Crimp and Corrugated Steel Roofing and Tin Put Up in Rolls.

We are making a specialty of Metal Covering for all kinds of buildings, and our stock includes all kinds and styles. Experience has demonstrated that a steel roof will outlast any kind of roof you can put on, and will cost less to keep it in repair.

It is the ROOF of the day. When you want a new roof investigate our claims. It will

be money in your pocket. BALDWIN & BROWN

1557 East Main Street, Opposite Old Market, Headquarters for Poultry Netting, Styron Fence, V-Crimp and Corrugated Roof n & Hardware and Carriage Material, Fairfield Lawn Swing, Paints, Oils, etc., etc.

or released, on the termination of hos-

NEW BICYCLE RECORD.

W. Fred Sims Clips 2-5 of a Second from Johnson's Figure. WASHINGTON, July 12.—W. Fred Sims, of Philadelphia, established a new world's record in the one-mile handicap profes-sional race to-night at the Athletic Park bicycle track. He was the scratch man race, and finished the 1:59 4-5, clipping 2-5 of a second from the record made a few weeks ago in Balti-

more by Johnnie Johnson.

(Philadelphia Ledger.)
Porto Rico is much more densely populated than Cuba. The latter has an area of 41.655 English square miles and a population of 1.631,687. Porto Rico has an area of 3,670 square miles and a population of 806,708, or about half the population of Cuba. In 1895 the vessels employed in the commerce of Porto Rico numbered 1,077 According to the report recently prepared by the Bureau of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, the important the island in 1896 amounted to \$18,945,793, the Island in 1800 amounted to \$10,200,100, and the exports from the possession to \$17,205,525. The trade with the United States in 1803 is shown by these flurres: Exports to the United States, \$1,008,823; imports from the United States, \$2.510.007. In 1897 the exports to the United States In 1897 the exports to the United States were \$2.181.024; imports from the United States \$1.985.889 Among the articles which have been profitably exported from the United States to Porto Rico are ironware. glassware, chemicals, textiles ber, machinery, carriages, dried and salt-ed ments, butter grease, codfish, flour, coal, and fruits. With more liberal com-Spanish misrule, the trade of the country About one-eighth of the imports into the island in 1896 came from the United States. If the island were under a liberal American protectorate a much larger proportion of this commerce would be ours. imports into the leading exports of the island consist of coffee, sugar, molasses, and tobacco.

Reunion of the Gentry Family. A dispatch from Lexington Ky., says: General W. H. Gentry, of "Jack Rab-bit" fame, is enthusiastic over the Gentry family reunion, which will be held at family reunion, which will be held at Crab Orchard Springs, beginning the 1st of August and continuing a month or longer. He says it will be the biggest family reunion ever held in America as family reunion ever held in America as he thinks fully 800 descendants of the old Revolution ry hero. Richard Gentry, will assemble at Crab Orchard to do honor to the old soldier. the old soldier and to get better acquainted with one another. One of the features of the reunion will be a fox chase at night, and the dogs will run through the hotel at midnight, so that those who cannot ride after the hounds can see and hear

DEATHS.

The General calls this the "ghost fox

GREGORY.—Died. at her husband's residence, M. Randolph etreet, at 9:30 P. M., Sunday, July 17th. LAURA E. GREGORY. beloved wife of R. E. Gregory: aged 39 years.
Funeral will take place from Asbury church at 11 A. M. THIS (Tuesday) MORNING. Friends and acquaintances

(ly 19-Ta, Sadw) PICKANINNY PURCHASED.

> Pennsylvania Troops Make Hin Their Mascot. (Augusta Chronicie.) Some days since the first lot of sol-

diers en route to Charleston from Chickamauga passed through Augusta. Many people were attracted by the fact that the Sixteenth Pennsylvania had as its "mascot" a small colored boy. He was dressed in soldier's clothes too big for him, but he looked happy, and he seemed the pride of the regiment. There is an interesting story connected with

the boy and it appeared in the Char-

leston News and Courier yesterday. It said: "When the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment was starting out from Chicksmauga for Charleston, the soldiers discovered that they needed a proper mascot for the regiment, but they did not know just where one could be found. Efforts were made to secure this necessary adjunct to the camp before the troops got away, although none had been confiscated when the regiment boarded the train. After the soldiers had been sent in the cars, however, a big gang of negroes gathered around to get a last peep at the fighters whom Colonel Hulings counted on for fine work in the field. In the crowd was a tiny negro chap, with a soldier's cap stuck on the left side of his head. The men thought the boy would fill the bill to the letter, and so they promptly pulled him in. The negroes outside haised a howl, but the train got under way and the black mascot brought to Charleston. A uniform was patched up for him and there was not a prouder mascot in the army. Since coming to Charleston the boy has begun to love the life. When the regiment is sent on dress parade he is along, and he always tries to keep up with his comto love the life. always tries to keep up with He is the son of the regiment.

and feels bigger than the men who nide "The little mascot came near being lost on Tuesday, however. After the soldiers left Chickamauga the boy's mother began to weep for her child, and sae scouted around among her friends until she managed to raise the price of a railroad ticket to Charleston. this she set out to overtake the regi-ment before it could embark for Cuba-The woman arrived in the city Tuesday morning and immediately sought the Pennsylvania headquarters. She told her story and asked permission to get back her baby. While she was pulling the wires on which she supposed the boy was hanging, the soldiers set to work to devise means by which he could be held. The woman was seen by a committee and implored to leave the piccaninny with the soldiers. The soldiers promised to take such good care of him that the mother at last decided to go back to Tennessee alone. It is said that the men made it worth her white the soldiers. worth her while to leave him alone, as her expenses were paid and she was given a little cash to take the place of her offspring. Jimmia her offspring. Jimmie, the mascot begged the soldiers to hide him when he was told that his mother was outside the camp. He said he wanted to stay and the soldiers wanted him, too. The price paid for the 'body' is not known outside the regiment."

invited to attend. Interment at River-